

# The Story of Fish and Wildlife in the *Billings* *Gazette* 1961-2001: An Interpretive Textual Analysis

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# Figuring out what we think about natural resources...

- Social-Psychological
- Historical
- Content Analysis (quantitative)
- Interpretive Analysis (qualitative)

# The Study

- Meeting with SuzAnne Miller: Dunrovin Research
- Focus on Media
- The *Billings Gazette*

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## Billings

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the company.

## Years Ago

Jan. 7, 1951

St. Trash fire; no damage.

## Land Bills

(Continued From Page 1.)

● Appointment of a more powerful land and investments commissioner by the members of the board, a constitutional body. At present, the governor names the commissioner. The Council said its proposal is justified as "responsibility for state lands reposes" in that board. The Land Board would then confine itself to policy creating and enforcing functions.

● Appointing the commis- sioner's chief assistant, the state field agent, under a merit sys- tem.

● Limiting sale of state lands to isolated parcels and prevent- ing the land office from pro- moting land sales.

● A so-called "wilful trespass law" to protect state lands. The Council recommends a law that is "at least equal to federal lands and lands within cooperative grazing districts." The Council pointed out the state is unable to police its more than five mil-

## Calendar

HELENA (AP) — Legislative Calendar for Friday, Jan. 6:

### SENATE

#### Introduced:

SB10, Durkee, Rieder — Protecting state lands from wilful trespass by persons or livestock and providing fines of \$25 to \$50. (Stock Growing)

SB11, Durkee, Rieder — Making it state policy to hang on to school trust lands except for selling small parcels when nec- essary. (Public Lands)

SB12, Durkee, Rieder — Deleting obso- lete references in statutes to farm mort- gage lands taken by the state in the 1920s. (Oil & Gas)

SB13, Durkee, Rieder — Authorizing Land Board, not governor, to appoint the commissioner of state lands and invest- ments. (Public Lands)

SB14, Beley — Naming road from Lolo to state line at Clarkston, Idaho, "Lewis and Clark Highway." (Highways)

SB15, Groff, Colton — Authorizing 22 counties to levy an additional four mills beyond statutory 16-mill limit for gener- al operation. (Taxation)

SB16, Rieder, Sagunsky — Authorizing use of yellow, orange, red or any com- bination of these colors for hunting clothes. (Fish & Game)

### HOUSE

#### Introduced:

HB30, Cerovski, Moudres — Appropriat- ing \$401,200 for construction of additional wings at State Home for Senile Aged near Lewistown. (Appropriations)

HB31, Bentz, Weeks — Eliminating chrome yellow as required color for state vehicles and letting controller choose con- sistent color for all but highway and pa- trol vehicles. (Highways)

HB32, Bentz, Weeks — Requiring pur- chase of all state passenger vehicles, in- cluding ambulances, buses, Jeeps, station

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### Worst in

It was San Fr  
fire in 16 years.

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# Theoretical Approach...

Kracauer (Larson, 1991)

An investigator should examine a text  
*in its totality.*

Ricouer (1971)

A coherent story about the culture from which it  
was produced



# Billings Gazette



Tuesday

January 6, 1981  
Billings, Montana 59103  
97th Year, No. 249  
Single Copy 25¢

## New government is crowned to run Montana

HELENA (AP) — Opening day at the Montana Legislature is much like the day the year's new cars are unveiled: Everyone comes to the showroom to look, but most of the business is transacted later.

Scores of lobbyists, reporters, dignitaries, clerks, lawyers and others whose business is government crammed into the Capitol Monday for the inauguration of Gov. Ted Schwinden, swearing-in ceremonies for a host of other officials and the opening of the 1981 Legislature.

For those in the executive and judicial branches, Monday's moment in the spotlight was fleeting. After taking their oaths and making their speeches, most retreated to the offices from which they'll run the machinery of government for the next few years.

Attention in the next four months will focus on the Legislature. This year's Re-

publican-controlled gathering, the 47th since Montana entered the union in 1889, is avowedly of the belief that government needs streamlining to make it run smoother, faster and above all, cheaper.

Democrat Schwinden says he holds the same belief.

As always, a prime issue will be money. Schwinden and the Democrats, judged by their campaign rhetoric and past history, are likely to argue that government should get as little money as possible — provided it gets enough to perform a wide variety of functions.

Before the November election, then-state Republican officer Archie Lucht pledged the party to \$83 million in tax cuts, in addition to the tax-indexing initiative that the voters later approved.

Lucht revived a batch of 1979 Republican proposals calling for a \$50 tax credit for



□ Gov. Ted Schwinden's inauguration in photos—Page 2A

□ Already, lawmakers are fighting over air standards—Page 9A

all households (essentially, expanding the Democratic Homestead tax-relief program to include renters), increasing the state income tax exemption from \$800 to \$1,000; and repealing the 10-percent income tax surcharge. He also said the state inheritance tax, which farmers detest, "is one law the Republicans intend to repeal in the 1981 session."

Lately, the GOP has been quieter about its tax plans. The new House speaker, Rep. Robert Marks, R-Clancy, remarked last week that it would be easy to "go overboard" on tax relief, only to have the state run into financial trouble once current surpluses are exhausted.

There also will be a flurry of other tax issues, among them a bid by cities for "local-option" taxing powers, allowing them to use taxes on hotel beds or other facilities to offset property taxes.

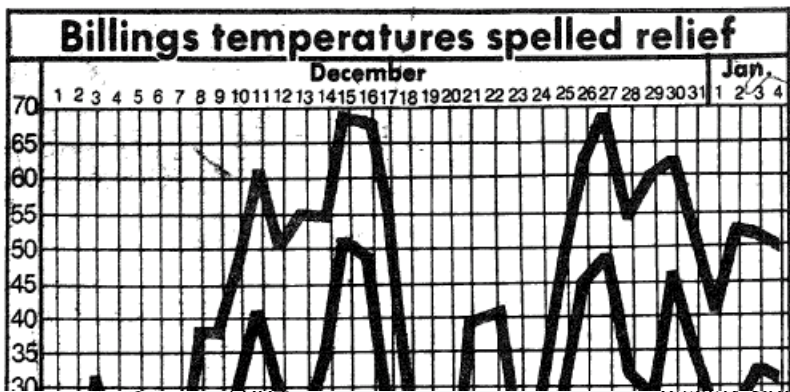
Another idea, likely to meet with quick disposal, if in fact it is introduced at all, is a suggestion by Rep. Joe Kanduch, D-Anaconda, that Montana replace its property and inventory taxes with a sales tax.

A more difficult issue will be whether to institute a severance tax on "hard-rock" minerals, which theoretically could include copper. That proposal has support on both sides of the aisle from legislators concerned about possible development in northwestern and south-central Montana. Some Republican legislators have talked about a 10-percent tax. Sen. Thomas Towe, D-Billings, who authored the coal tax, has suggested 30 percent, but he would exclude copper.

The economic trauma of last Sept. 29, the day the Anaconda Copper Co. put 1,500

(More on Legislature, Page 12A)

## Balmy winter may bring drought



By ROGER CLAWSON  
Of The Gazette Staff

Montana's midwinter warmth may be the beginning of a spring and summer drought, meteorologists report.

While there is still time for the Big Sky Country to be buried under snow, weather watchers are growing concerned.

Snowpack in the high country — where water is stored in frozen form to feed streams in spring and summer — is 30 to 50 percent below normal, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service reports.

SCS spokesman Philip Farnes of Bozeman said Monday, "We don't want to get too excited, but if we don't get some snow in January, it will be pretty hard to recover."

"If we do not have some fairly major storms, there are going to be limited to severe shortages of irrigation water and all other stream water next

rationing and massive fish kills in streams drawn dry to water crops.

County Extension workers have noted that trees in the area have started to bud. Cold weather in January could kill or cripple trees and shrubs that have emerged from dormancy in the current balmy weather.

Winter's fickleness was demonstrated in December when the mercury hit the 40s three days before Christmas, dropped below zero Christmas Eve and soared into the 60s the next day.

But, Extension Agent Dave Phillips notes, "There is little that can be done for trees and shrubs."

"I would advise packing roses in mulch to protect them and giving evergreens a shot of water, but other shrubs should not be watered."

While urban gardeners cross their fingers and hope for the survival of ornamental plants, wheat ranchers will have a more ominous wait. Killing



# Hodder (1998)

- Context
- Recognizing similarities and differences
- Comparing evidence to prior theories

# Scanned “texts” related to...

- Fish and Wildlife
- Agency policy
- Forest/Wildfire mgnt
- Recreation
- Water issues
- Mining
- Petroleum
- Timber
- Development
- Agriculture
- Parks
- Politics
- Features of the West
- Obituaries
- Advertisements
- Sports headlines



## THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"See how the veg  
Jimmy? That tells  
the night. After  
the

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## WINTER SNOOZE



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standing value and lifetime depend-  
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Reg. 133.25  
.244 Cal.  
Reg. 115.95  
Your Choice . . .

**69<sup>88</sup>**

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If you need any hunting needs be sure  
to see these real bargains . . . top  
quality guns, sleeping bags and am-  
munition, plus you can buy now with  
12 months to pay.

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loading. . . 3-shot, gas operated, 12-  
gauge.

REG.  
119.95

**88**

NOTHING DOWN —

Associated Press

# Sampling Strategy...

➤ 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001

- January 1-14
- March 1-14
- September 17-30

2,170 separate texts scanned

## SERVICE CLUBS

# Gibson Says City Unprepared To Face Nuclear War Dangers

Many Billings residents aren't prepared to face the dangers of nuclear war.

Pioneer Kiwanis and Billings Rotary clubs were told this Monday by Maj. Glen Gibson, civil defense director here.

Maj. Gibson said that although

Billings would not be considered a prime bombing target, the city could not escape fallout in event of atomic attack.

The major said he will conduct workshops on fallout shelter construction, first aid and fire prevention beginning Thursday at

Eastern Montana College of Education. City police and firemen are also getting specialized training.

Maj. Gibson noted that a vault in the city hall basement has been designated as headquarters for officials in the event of emergency.

Billings must be prepared to handle large numbers of refugees from attacked areas in the event of war, Maj. Gibson said. County, city and federal governments would share in the costs.

Maj. Gibson urged the construction of fallout shelters here saying a properly constructed shelter offered the best fallout protection. new South Billings junior high school.

Mrs. McKnight submitted "Riverside Junior High."

Arthur B. Guthrie, who will be principal of the new school, was a guest, President Donn Barnett said.

## BY CHAMBER

# Courthouse Mural Paintings Urged

Trustees of the Billings Chamber of Commerce want murals painted on the new courthouse walls, they informed Yellowstone County commissioners via letter Monday.

In a letter under the signature of Charles Luedke, president of the Chamber, the trustees asked that

work out the terms of a contract with Mr. Ralston."

Commissioners took no action on the letter.

## Tipsy Lawn Mower

KALMAR Sweden (AP) — A





WATCH THE  
Eastern Mont.  
fresco study by  
a pictorial pro.

**BRIGHT** — Ultra-bright coin cleaner satisfies Chicago bank customers' demands for "new," or, at least, bright coins. Vibrations of cleaning tank shakes dirt loose from coins, according to Judy Doyle, who brightens a few.

SECTION TWO

# On the Social Scene



**SHOWER FOR THE BRIDE - TO - BE** — Miss Betty Dahlstrom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dahlstrom of 4064 Washington St., was honored at a miscellaneous bridal shower. Hostesses were Mrs. Earl Dahlstrom Jr. of 2241 Hillner Lane and Miss Goldie Kirschen-

mann. Standing from left are Mrs. Earl Dahlstrom, hostess; Mrs. Wright of Absarokee, mother of the prospective bridegroom, and Mrs. Dahlstrom, mother of the bride. Seated is the honoree, who will become the bride of Harry Wright July 9.



photo by Carl Kubo  
laid at the  
the girls dor-



**NEW HUBBY**—Actress Laraine Day, the former Mrs. Leo Durocher, poses with her new husband, Mike Grilikhes at their home in Hollywood. Grilikhes is general program executive of Columbia Broadcasting System. It was the second marriage for Grilikhes and the third for Miss Day. (AP Wirephoto)



Reds' 3-2 victory.

could have been a golf pro-  
 sport. Professional had he chosen that

# SUNNY

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303 British Sportster. Completely converted. Officially proof tested under British Parliament laws. Comp. with new leather sling and heavy canvas case. Special low price

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# 1961:

*Early Signs of 'Fish and  
Wildlife' in a 'Fish and  
Game' World*

## **BAG A PREDATOR**

# **Plenty of Winter Hunting Remains**

By LLOYD G. CASAGRANDA

If you get such a boot out of hunting that you're sorry to see the big game seasons end, don't despair. There's a pile of winter hunting left for predators and animals that have no protected status.

Bagging a predator can be tougher and more exciting than killing a deer. In hunting a predator you are trying to outguess an animal far more skilled in the art of deception than the hunter. Coyotes, bobcats, and red foxes rank high in this category.

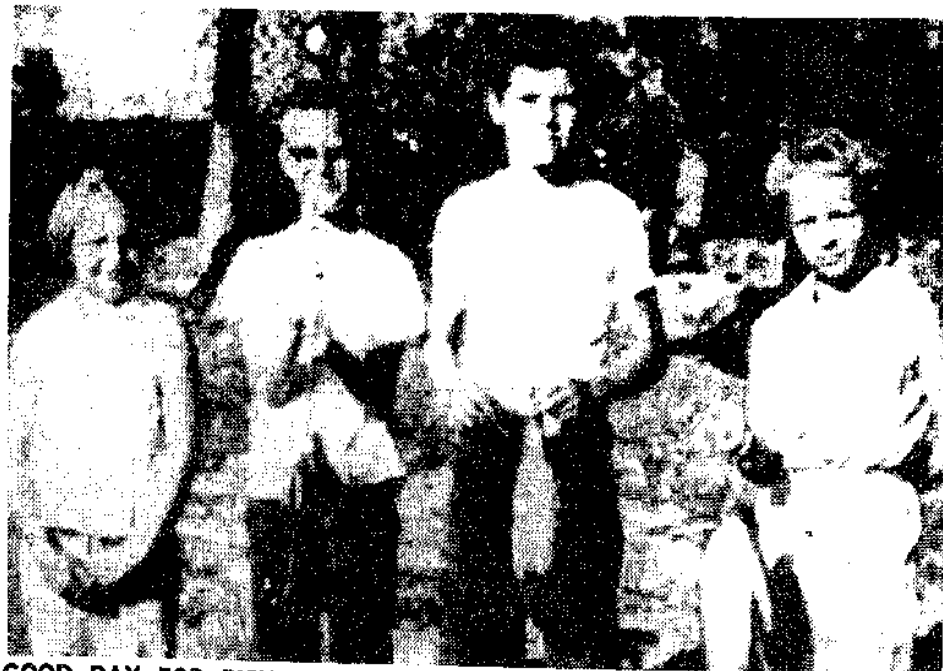
The most difficult way to take

time to conjure up excuses for returning unsuccessful.

Another popular form of winter hunting, wherever the red fox or even rabbits occur, is the "round-up." This consists of surrounding a likely area with hunters and converging toward a target or kill-area. A certain amount of planning and supervision is necessary for this type of hunt and probably for this reason, things seldom go as planned. Generally, participants gather in small groups to discuss matters of local interest leaving ample space for the pursued to escape.



**A BIG ONE!**—Coral Stief, 5, poses with a 185-pound mountain goat her uncle, Gary Beley, shot in the Crazy Mountains. The goat has a 9½-inch horn span the proud Beley related. Beley lives at Rt. 1, Billings. —Gazette Photo by Carl Kubo.



**GOOD DAY FOR FISHING** — These four, winners in the Jaycee Fishing Derby Sunday, proved it was as they won

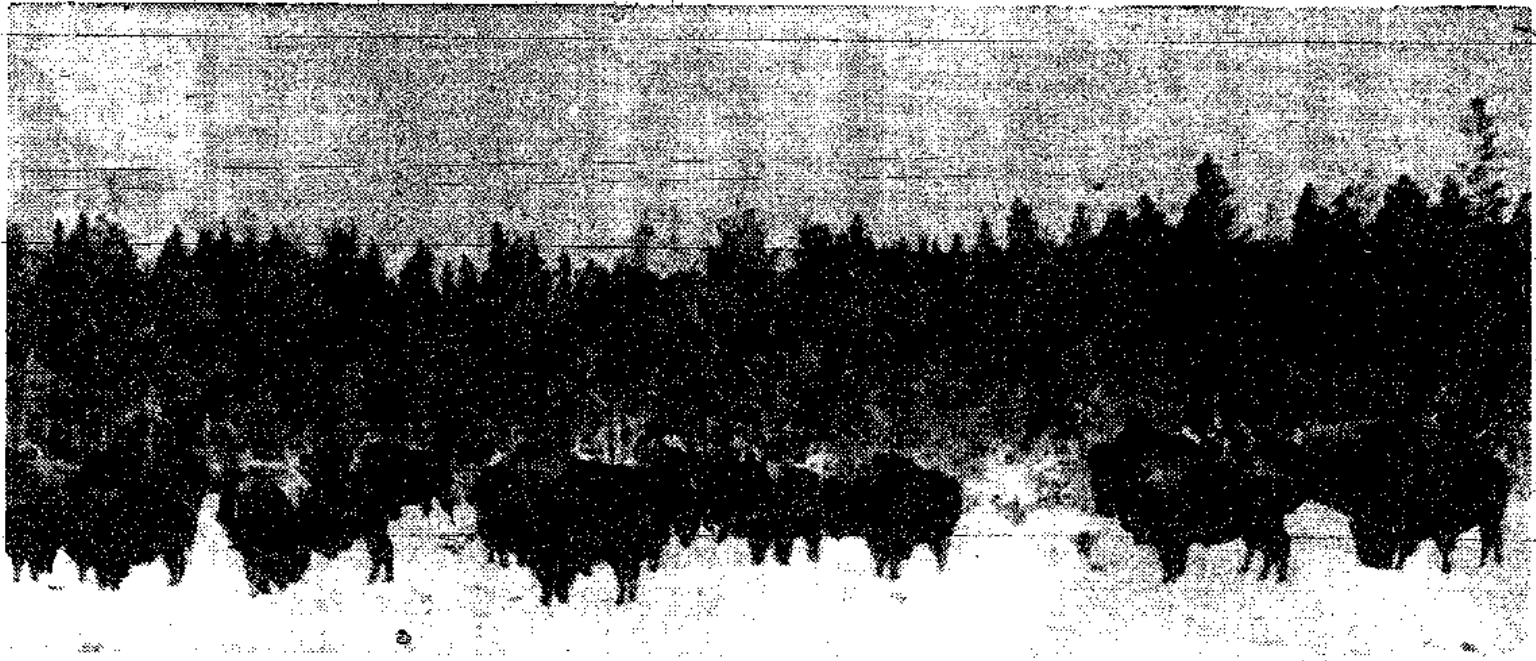
the prizes. From left are Rhonda Nickell, Charles Flynn, Albert Nelson and Sandy Watt.



## Good Fishing Sunday, Kids Prove in Derby

It was a good day for fishing Sunday and the kids proved it as about 500 of them turned out for the annual Jaycee Fishing Derby at Josephine Park. Roller skates, badminton, and

To get there a number of the entries hitched a ride from the Yellowstone County Courthouse to the park via transportation provided by the sponsors, an en-



**BUFFALO HERD**—One of the rarest of sights in North America is the buffalo. Winter visitors to Yellowstone Park are likely to see herds of the shaggy animals

feeding along the roads. This herd was spotted near the West Yellowstone entrance to the nation's playground.

## Park Is Winter Wonderland

**WEST YELLOWSTONE**—Montana's most distinctive gift to lovers of winter beauty in the mountains again is available.

Harold Young last month started his regular snowmobile trip into Yellowstone Park, running from here to Old Faithful.

Steam pots and geysers are in unusual action in all the geyser basins. Snow and ice creep close to the pool edges. Huge frost crystals blanket the trees.

Hundreds of animals, seldom seen in large numbers during the tourist season, are close at hand along the trails. Buffalo herds always are encountered. Elk, deer and coyotes are numerous. Geese, trumpeter swans, ducks and eagles are easily photographed.

The snowmobiles, which are heated, generally travel along the park roads, but even deep snows do not hamper their progress.

Warm clothes are recommended for the ventures out to take pictures or watch the game.

The trips start from West Yellowstone in the morning. Old Faithful is reached by noon where box lunches are eaten. The return trip ends before dark.

West Yellowstone is best reached from the Billings area by U.S. 191 up West Gallatin Canyon. Winter tourist facilities are available.

# ICE SKATES



## McGee Back Wilderness

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Gale McGee, D-Wyo., at Wednesday he was back wilderness legislation in the session of Congress.

McGee said if Congress is passing such legislation, it forfeit a chance "to provide the orderly development of our resources."

"We are still rich enough in vital resource of space to serve for future generations an opportunity to make the decision as to the wisdom of these unspoiled portions of public domain," McGee said.

Senate Interior Committee. "The rapid expansion of population makes it in that we move now to these areas. Recreation become more pressing year."

"To wait until later to forfeit the chance to provide for the orderly development of our resources, including needed for recreational purposes."

McGee said he felt the executive branch should not make the decision on what should be wilderness.

"Unfortunately many in the east have no concept of what a wilderness area is inclined to think that a recreation area which contains a picnic table and a fireplace is a wilderness."

## Wilderness Area Meet P

MISSOULA (AP) — Action to the protection of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area will be at Tuesday.

The hearing at Montana State Capitol.

Under a Forest Act, the area would be set aside from a total of 1,163,553 acres to a 1,163,553-acre area.

Many boundaries Morris C. Han, the Department of the Interior Region 1, will hear.

First speaker Barry, chief of lands in Region 1, will describe the Forest, briefly and point out the priorities of the project area. Testimony will follow.

Representatives interested in the area of a wilderness area to attend.

Resources and the persons interested include:

Water — State Water Board

## Letter

### Save the Wilderness

Editor, The Gazette — May I speak a word of appreciation for your editorial of Feb. 26, "Preserve the Wilderness Areas." Our family is one that has found enjoyment and inspiration in some of the remote areas of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area. Even for those who never set foot on a wilderness trail, there is a great value in having part of our magnificent mountains in their original natural state. Let's protect the wilderness we have left! — Roger Robinson, 2214 Meadowood.

## Federal Building

# Anaconda Pla

7 COUNTIES

## More Than Yellowstone

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### ROCKS TELL THE STORY

## Yellowtail — A New Type Dam?

By SAM BLYTHE

They're probing the untouched innards of age-old rock at the Yellowtail Dam site.

And this maiden lady is telling all.

Harold Arthur, assistant regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation office here says current site tests of foundation rock at the dam site open up new con-

cepts in American dam building. And more important to the taxpayer, the concrete arch dam of the future probably won't cost as much as today's giants.

Arthur explains it this way.

A dam's success depends largely on the ability of its arch and foundation to resist and thrust back reservoir pressure.

Pressure will literally "stretch"

rock and the dam builders must find the ratio of this deformation to applied pressure before they design.

"We used to take core samples of rock and test them at the bureau's laboratories in Denver," Arthur says.

"But the samples didn't give us a true indication of field conditions because only better quality rock is recovered in cores."

This, Arthur says, meant that for safety's sake the bureau had to build thicker dam arches. And more concrete means more money.

The bureau took a cue from European engineers in devising the new safety tests.

Arthur admits France and Portugal are far ahead of Americans in dam building. Concrete's a costly commodity in those nations and the clever Europeans have learned to make it stretch.

neath the floor level pressure point.

Arthur says the tests, which started last week take approximately three weeks to complete.

"Then we'll move on to the other tunnels and by the wind up should have a pretty good idea of just how much concrete we're going to need."

Arthur won't say if the tests could cause a major change in concrete requirements for Yellowtail.

"There may be some changes but we don't know how much," he says.

The hydraulic jack tests—first, done in this country—are going to get plenty of publicity in technical journals before long.

"It's brand new," Arthur says, "and we're likely going to see a different arch type dam one of these days."

### 'UNANIMOUS SUPPORT'

## 2-Ms Press for Early Start on Libby Dam

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sens. Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf, Montana Democrats, expressed hope today for an early start on

the project will provide as well." Itscher said the engineers have reviewed the project, have deter-

## Still on for Boy

Franck, said, "Because that is the only chance we'll have of seeing him alive again."

Franck looked out over his snow-blanketed farm and recalled the last time he saw his son

in Bonner, site of the

farm the day the boy disappeared. He also said a man in a blue car tried to pick up some children in nearby Independence earlier this week.

There is no direct evidence of

Itscher said the engineers have

aware of the desirability of prompt action in getting Libby started, not only to comply with the terms of

We probably can save 80  
you much more than our FEDE



1971:

*“Such Beautiful Birds”*



The Billings Gazette

Friday, January 1, 1971  
Morning Edition

10

## Limb Lib and Lip

By CAROLYN A. BOWERS  
NEW YORK (UPI)—The world of women 1970 was the year of limb, lib and lip—women's limbs began disappearing under midskirts, women's liberation declared war on male chauvinism and the lip belonged to Martha Mitchell.

Despite all the controversy, many women remained unconvinced by the midskirt, unconcerned about being liberated, and as for Martha Mitchell—just a minute, the phone's ringing.

The debate that arose over

the descending hemline was typical of female reluctance to change fashion styles abruptly. After all, the mini took four or five years to catch on.

The new length came onto the fashion scene in January with the big European shows. It was introduced here around August. Sales, to say the least, lagged.

### Women Complain

Women complained that the midi—a hemline skirting the calf—was being shoved down their throats, or rather legs, by fashion journals and magazines. Accustomed to the fashion

freedom of the late '60s, they were not too eager to accept a single trend or the dictates of designers. "Save the Mini" movements sprang up across the country.

The fashion that did make a decisive impact in 1970 was pants. A perfect cop-out in the hemline controversy, pants saved the day. Most retailers reported that pants ensembles, pantsuits and just plain pants were the outstanding sellers of the year. The privilege of wearing pants to work was granted by many employers,

including government, industry and banks. It has been estimated that women are now buying one pair of pants to every two bought by men.

The feminist movement made headlines with picketing, burning and other assorted protests against the male establishment.

On Aug. 26, the 50th anniversary of women's suffrage, the libs held a national "Women's Strike for Equality" day. Women across the country were called on to use that day to free themselves of "whatever

is oppressive in their lives."

The culmination of the women's lib movement was the House of Representatives' approval of an amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing women equal rights with men. The amendment, which had been dormant in the House for some 47 years, was then sent to the Senate. It failed to pass.

Women were victorious in another area when abortion laws were reviewed by many states, with several approving liberal revisions. The most liberal bill was passed in New

## Nice Company

Sue Cooke, a 19-year-old blonde from Sydney, Australia, has just returned home as a crew member of the yacht Eclipse. After 127 days at sea traveling from Sydney to Durban, Sue had only two complaints: Two much cooking and sewing to be done for her three male shipmates.



## Part of the Berkeley Scene

You're looking at a couple of cab drivers and one of a fleet of 14 cabs operated by Taxiunlimited. Left is Lucy Hahn and right is Ron Eastwood. All the cabs are painted in psychedelic red, yellow and blue. All of the 40 employees of

the cooperative concern started in 1961 consider themselves hip and are determined to preserve their freedom. The company was founded by Bob Schneider, 57-year-old high school teacher.



# 'Environmentalists' Comment on Talk

HELENA (AP) — Spokesmen for two state-wide conservation organizations have taken exception to Gov. Forrest H. Anderson's mention of "environmental totalitarians" in his State-of-the-State message.

Donald Aldrich, Missoula, executive secretary of the Montana Wildlife Federation, said the governor's reference was "a misrepresentation of the environmentalists I know."

He also observed that Anderson's remarks about "irresponsible industrialists" should win him some criticism from industry spokesmen.

Aldrich said, "We aren't going to attract industry unless we protect the environment. If that is what an extreme environmentalist is, I'm one of them."

Jay Rooney, Elliston, state coordinator of Trout Unlimited, said, "We should get legislation to protect the environment

industry or industrial expansion."

The caller grew

Re supply their back bill Cour and I

Re Boze Parri viron resen cal.

"E if I r Miss cial a rifice equat progr

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (AP) — Eric Ellenbogen, a ninth grader who has a sign reading "Optimism" on his bedroom mirror, is founder and head of an ecology-minded group that has collected more than 7½ tons of glass containers. Thirty adults work with him and he has an office in a city building.

It was his idea—supported by the City Council—to have people

drive by black and white bins at three locations in this wealthy community and drop in glass containers without getting out of their cars.

A Los Angeles firm pays about \$20 a ton to haul the glass away and recycle it. Since September 15,000 pounds of glass have been collected—about \$150 worth.

"My aim is to set up a recycling program that will pay for it-

self in about 10 months," says the 13-year-old ecology buff.

Eric's concern for the environment began in 1969 when he made an eight-minute color film called "The World of Trash."

Filming the movie, he and Joe Furhman, a 15-year-old friend, spent weeks riding garbage trucks and visiting land fill sites, garbage dumps and Los Angeles International Airport.

"We got some great shots of airplanes taking off with all that black smoke," says Eric.

Ecology Day at school last spring convinced Eric to go ahead with recycling plan, which he presented to the city's assistant administrative officer, Chris Christiansen. Christiansen introduced him to Mayor J. M. Stuchin, who invited Eric to speak before the City Council.

## Ecology-Minded Kid Fights Glass Litter

## It Hijackers

check the fuel," Weiss said. "The hijacker said 'You'd better have enough because if you don't we're going to land in the ocean.' Later, Weiss said

asked for a glass of water as the plane approached Tampa.

"When I brought him the water, he pulled a cover off his lap, and he had a gun

**This  
Remains  
Legal In  
Montana**

**See Story  
Page 13**

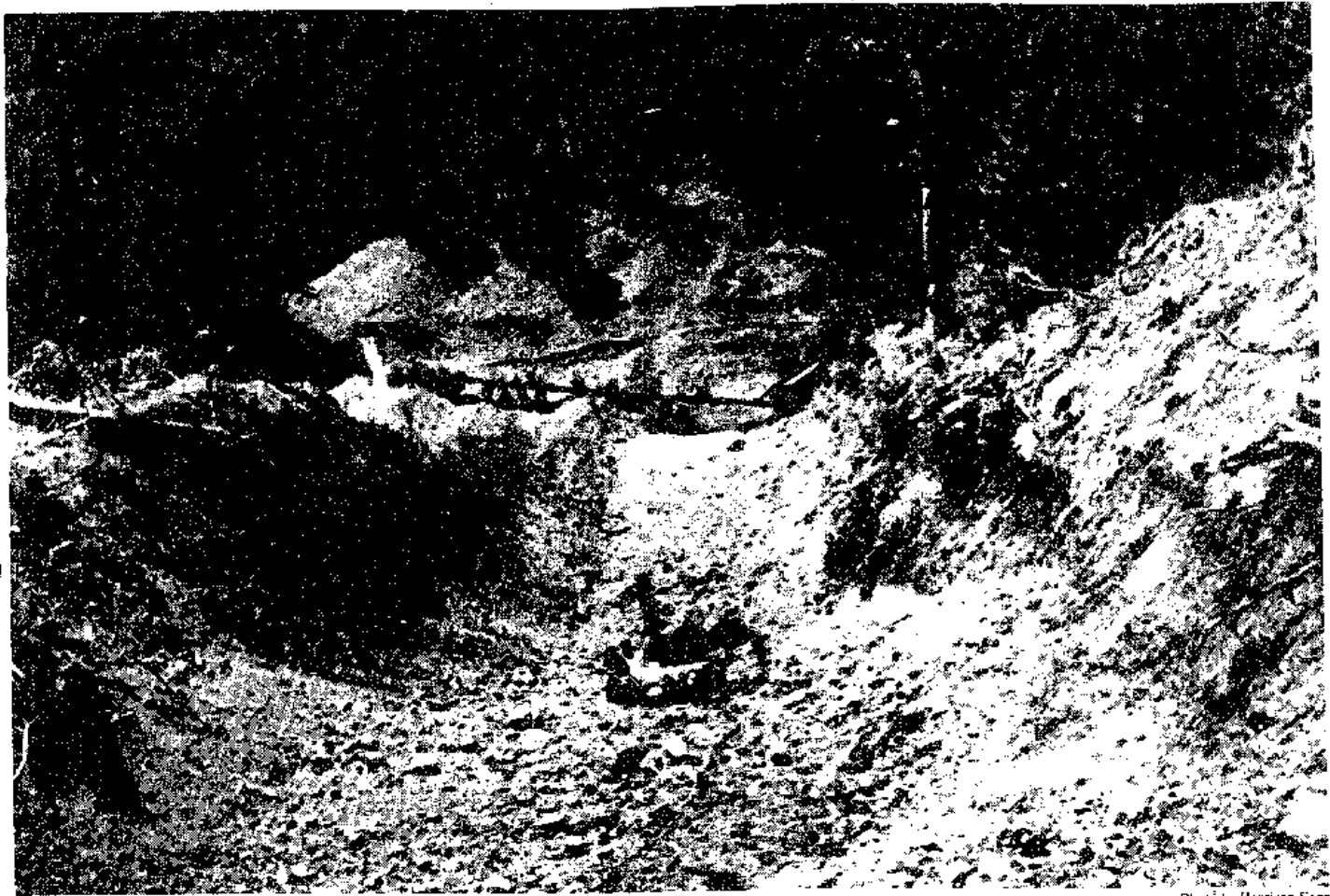


Photo by Harrison Fagg

**Mining discovery pit in the Stillwater area.**

## Congress to probe action on eagles

# Stiff eagle fines planned

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Nixon administration gave its endorsement Monday to legislation that will impose much more severe penalties against persons convicted of illegal killing of eagles.

There were signs also that a move was underway to make the punishment even harsher.

A spokesman for the Interior Department said the measure should provide for the confiscation of equipment, such as helicopters, which allegedly have been used in recent months

to hunt down the large birds.

"The events of recent weeks make it abundantly clear that stern measures are necessary to provide an adequate deterrent," said Nathaniel P. Reed, an assistant Interior Department secretary. Reed testified before a House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Con-

servation, proposing a \$5,000 fine and-or one year in prison for first offenders and a \$10,000 fine and-or two years in prison for second offenders.

Each killing would be a separate offense in the new proposal.

"We recommend enactment of the proposed bill; if amend-

# Sportsmen put bounty on bald eagle shooters

## Consumer hits price

HELENA (AP) — An official of the Montana Consumer Affairs Council today told the House Administration that "The Street took a \$30 billion price profit and agricultural products were frozen at a 30-year

as a result of the wage-price controls," a Senate subcommittee that these eagles were killed last winter, he said. "Those hearings were held to gather facts, and no specific legis-

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The National Wildlife Federation has announced a reward for information leading to the conviction of anyone shooting a bald eagle in the United States.

The announcement of the \$500 reward was made in the wake of controversy surrounding the deaths of large numbers of eagles in Wyoming.

Tom Kimball, director of the federation, said testimony before a congressional committee

on the killing of eagles in Wyoming aroused conservationists and sportsmen throughout the country.

"American hunters are tired of being tarred and feathered for the actions of criminals erroneously identified as hunters," Kimball said.

He said the reward program was prompted by a concern for the national bird which he said was endangered by both pesticides and the constantly shrink-

ing area of its natural habitat.

Eagles are nationally protected birds, and the bald eagle is on the rare and endangered species list of the Interior Department.

The reward does not include golden or American eagles. If more than one bald eagle is shot by the convicted person, the reward still remains at \$500.



# SPORTSMAN'S DIGEST <sup>By</sup> *hal sharp*

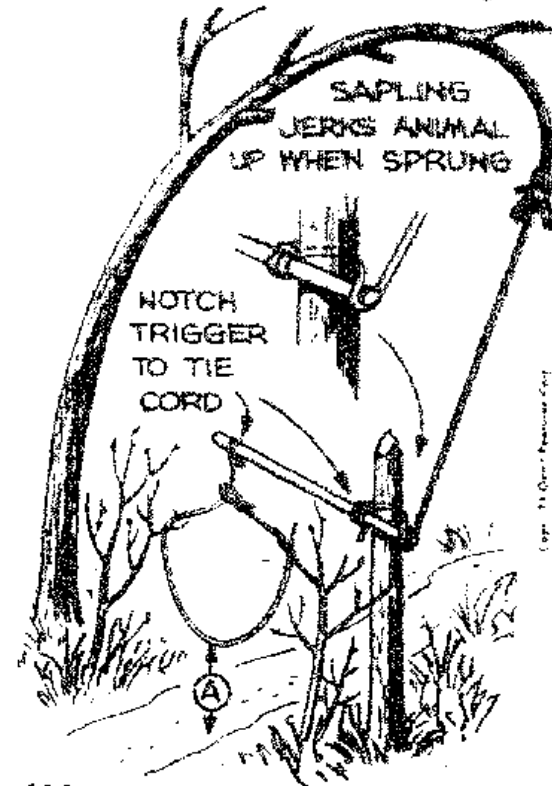
## IMPROVING STREAMS TO AID FISHING



PARTS OF A STREAM MAY HOLD NO FISH WHERE ITS BANKS HAVE NO TREES TO SHADE AND COOL THE WATER AND SERVE AS PROTECTIVE COVER FOR FISH. TREES AND BRUSH ALSO SUPPLY FISH WITH FOOD IN THE FORM OF VARIOUS INSECTS, ET CETERA, THAT DROP INTO THE WATER. WILLOWS WILL SERVE THE PURPOSE, AND THEY'RE EASY TO START. MAKE THIS A SPRINGTIME PROJECT TO BETTER YOUR FISHING: CUT PENCIL-SIZED SWITCHES OR LIMBS ABOUT 2 OR 3 FEET LONG FROM WILLOWS ELSEWHERE. CUT BUTTS DIAGONALLY AND PUSH THEM SIX INCHES DEEP AT WATER'S EDGE.

# DIGEST <sup>By</sup> *hal sharp*

## "TWITCH-UP" SNARE



WITHOUT A GUN, WILDERNESS SURVIVORS CAN SNARE SMALL ANIMALS FOR FOOD WITH A "TWITCH-UP" WHICH KILLS ANIMALS QUICKLY. (IN VERY COLD WEATHER, THE BENT SAPLING MAY FREEZE AND FAIL TO WORK.) DRAPE LOOP ABOVE PATHWAY (A) TO SNARE ONLY THE ANIMAL'S HEAD.





## Winter Vehicles Face Regulation

By JOHN WILLARD  
Special to The Gazette



More than one sign points to a not-too-friendly year for off-road mechanized equipment, with emphasis on winter machines in the country of the deep snows.

So many new pieces of over-the-terrain machinery have hit the market it's not uncommon to find a new one every time you inspect the intriguing combinations of motor, bright metal, plastic and glass.

The innovation of inventors is matched only by the insatiable demand of the outdoor public and the perpetually elastic wallet, credit card or standing at the favorite lending institution.

## Outdoor Montana

ALL THESE are friendly, even eager, but not so are an increasing army of landowners, devotees of winter quiet, snowshoers and those charged by law with protecting wintering game and the back country from onslaughts of gasoline, steel and rubber.

Not too many years ago a few of these fretted about the new and feared four-wheel-drive vehicle, a product of World War II.

Soon came the trail cycle, the snowmobile, the dune buggy and a myriad of other machines designed to conquer everything by crawling or rolling in some flexible manner that defeats snow, sand, rocks and the steepest of slopes.

BESIDE THEM the conventional all-wheel-drive is paled to insignificance and finds itself useful largely as a road vehicle to haul one of these contrivances into an impossible place for anything except a contrivance.

At year's end almost all the upper Gallatin country was closed until next April 30 to all snowmobile use except for marked trails in order to give the Gallatin elk a peaceful conduct across the Madison range into the Madison valley for the winter.

Formerly sanctified by deep snows, this migration route has become a favorite for strings of snowmobiles on the move for the weekend.

THE U.S. FOREST Service and Montana Fish and Game Commission had in mind not only letting the elk alone to move to winter range but preventing impaction of snow over winter feed.

Meanwhile, a year-around ban on all motorized vehicles was put on 13 trails in the Helena National Forest, beginning Tuesday. Most of these are in the Lincoln country north of Helena, including such well-known trails as Arrastra Creek, Landers Fork, Heart Lake and Meadow Creek.

In the Canyon Ferry district, heavily used by hunters and winter frolickers, trails will be closed up Moors Creek, Willow Creek, Hunter's Gulch, Big Log-William Creek, Missouri Canyon, Gates of the Mountains and Meriwether.

OTHERS WERE closed earlier and very likely more will follow, and if letters to the editor are any indication, the public is in a mood not just to sanction such action but to welcome it with open arms.

A particularly angry letter in one western Montana newspaper fumes over the family's pet dog, run down by snow vehicles during the family's absence and crawling home in bad need of veterinary surgery.

The story is an old one—misuse and abuse by a minority, for which the majority suffers—but there will be little public sympathy for the considerate majority when the rules are written.

## Cutthroats Abound In Yellowstone Lake

By John Willard  
Special to The Gazette



Wind piled waves against the gravel shores of Yellowstone Lake Sept. 14, 1870, when the little party from Helena camped to marvel at the wild bounty of this huge lake above the clouds.

N. P. Langford, distinguished and scholarly, was storing away in his memory all the things he admired about this wonderful country of steam and hot mud and scences.

Gustavus Doane was enjoying the best day in a long when his thumb failed to thrub with the pressure of which had forced him to dictate his report to Private C. Moore.

LANGFORD had restored his penmanship the night before by driving his pocket knife to the bone in order to the boil.

So, today was a better day for everyone, and the Sa was observed mostly by giving Doane a well-deserved 21 nap.

## Outdoor Montana

There were hundreds of waterfowl on the big bounding up and down in the wind-driven surf.

The party decided a raft was needed to explore the lizing islands just out of reach in mid-lake. This was no good an idea, since the waves quickly battered it to long before it got near an island.

THE EXPLORERS found no shells of any kind on lake shore, obviously a disappointment, but what pe them even more was the fact no minnows or small swam in this big lake.

There were only full-grown trout and Doane comm "They could be caught by the mule load."

These were the famed Yellowstone cutthroats, com with "long white worms, woven across the interior body and through the skin, but they apparently did not the condition of the fish."

(That the white worms don't hurt you I can verify. I cutthroats taste just as good as wormless fish and there lasting effects.)

THE LANGFORD party wasn't the only one to com on these big trout, for Campbell Carrington, naturalist V. Hayden, leader of the first government expedition in park, wrote in his journal of the waters around Yellowstone Lake.

I was unable to find any other species of fish except salmon-trout (Yellowstone natives), their numbers almost inconceivable, average weight—one pound and a half.

In 1966, nearly a century later, the federal Bureau Sport Fisheries still estimated the lake's native trout population at two million, but tourist anglers had been added bear, pelicans, osprey, mink and otter which for years been the only fishermen along the shores.

Hayden estimated the natural fishermen were about 300,000 natives annually from the lake.

Today more than a quarter million more disappeared park visitor creels, possibly even more.

ACTUALLY, this probably is the only great change in the fishery, for the water remains much the same, the lake population probably is about the same and the average weight of the trout is nearly identical with that noted by Doane, Langford, Washburn and the Hayden party.

The fish in the lake live in from five to seven big groups, each with an unbelievable homing instinct. If a stranger is moved out of home territory, he will streak back across the lake as fast as his sculling will permit when turned loose.

This still is one of the finest trout lakes in America and attention to its fishing needs is one of the best things that can be done to make Yellowstone Lake fishing an unduplicated experience.

## Outdoor Montana

## Winter Nights Bring Wildlife Into View

By JOHN WILLARD  
Special to the Gazette



Car lights across the snow bring out the winter darkness almost every kind of animal and bird looking for food to ward off the cold, and many of the eaters will be eaten themselves before sunrise drives away the night.

Late winter's patchy snowdrifts bade all but the taller feed, and in the grassy or timbered spots between there is competition for belly-filling forage. Recently, dusk overtook me on a lonesome stretch of blacktop in north-central Montana where 180 miles produced only a half-dozen cars sharing the highway.

Far more prevalent were tiny lights at the road's edge, reflections of alert eyes belonging to full-time residents of this wide country out for a bedtime snack.

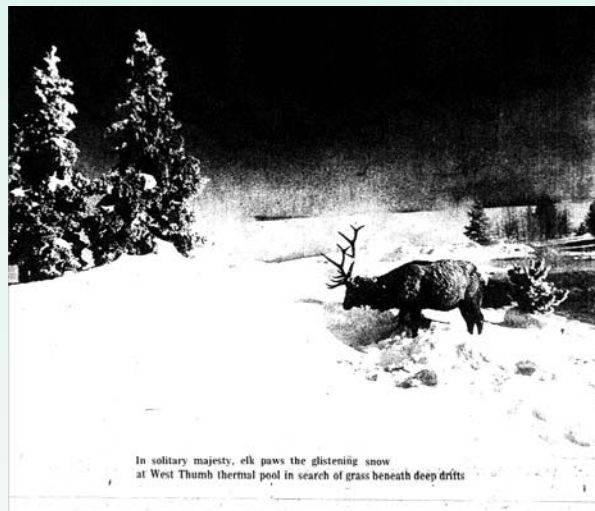
First to catch the glint was a big covey of sharp-tail grouse, busily opening dried and rattling seed pods right at roadside, probably also there for an occasional nip of gravel to help digest the weed seeds. None of them took off at the sweep of my dual headlights, but went right on feeding, little gray blobs with only eyes to give them away.

THEN there were larger gray blobs with bigger light flashes as mule deer edged near the highway, uncertain as to whether to stand until the blinding light was gone or to run across in front of it. Fortunately, all chose the former.

They were picking at sagebrush standing out above the snow or nuzzing patches of last fall's dried grass, freed from ice and snow by the warming wind slipping across the Missouri from the southeast, melting even at midnight.

Farther along were big, horned owls wheeling through the blackness, seeking out zig-zagging white forms of jackrabbits, easily visible to those acute orbs of the owl even against the snowdrifts.

Skittish hunters though the horned owls may be, they hardly can take the toll the automobile does of jackrabbits on the blacktop at night. No amount of care can avoid every rabbit that dashes wildly into the light, changing course every



# Winter's Magic

By KATHRYN WRIGHT  
Gazette Sunday Editor

**THERE'S AN ICY** stillness here—where water hangs in lacy cascades, where trees bend blanketed branches above deep, sparkling whiteness and mist silvers the sun in an azure sky.

**IT'S A WORLD** of mesmerizing magic—this winter wonderland of Yellowstone National Park. Awe-inspiring, as if a great hand held the land, enclosing it in an aura of enchantment.

**HERE WHERE BISON** hulk in silent black

majesty and elk single file through drifts to feed near thermal pools, go those fascinated by the frosty fantasia. Among them—The Billings Gazette's Bill Tutokey, hunting, finding and focusing on the magic with his camera.

**IN SNOWMOBILES**, and on skis the wonderland is penetrated and the visitors become a part of the enchantment created by the artistry of the season, as you'll see in other Totokey photos on Page 42.

1981:

*“The Hunts of My  
Lifetime Will Never  
End”*

But he said effective economic development must go hand-in-hand with environmental survival.

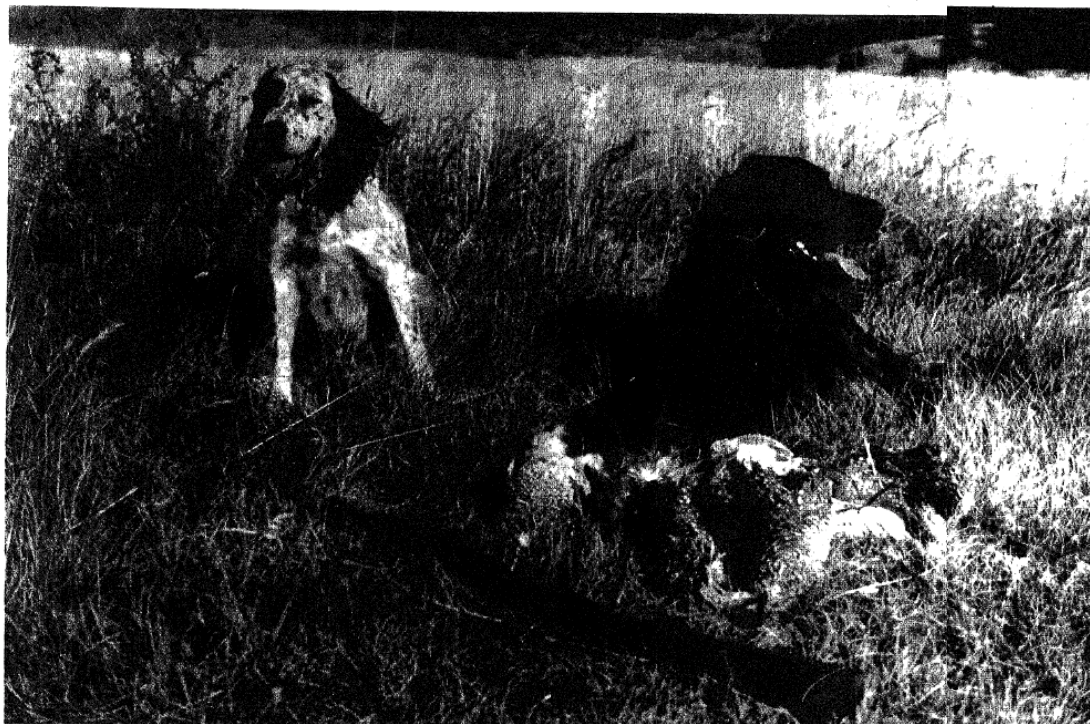
"Make no mistake! Ted Schwinden is as committed to preserve the environmental dignity of this state as he is to develop our business and industrial capacities," he said.

"I will not turn my back on the record of environmental progress Montanans put together during the last decade! And I will veto any piece of legislation that seeks to destroy that record."

He said Montana needs growth and jobs, but economic progress comes only by expanding the economy in harmony with the environment.

"Environmental sanity and economic development are not incompatible — progress and protection can, and must, be our dual objective."





Gazette photo by Mark Henckel

Scenes like this one, photographed during the 1980 upland bird season of two tired hunting dogs and a day's bag of sharptails, will be rarer this year in the wake of the endrin threat which has scared some hunters into giving up their sport in eastern Montana.

## Endrin implications touch many

A friend was overheard lamenting his luck last weekend on the opening day of the upland bird hunting season in Montana.

"All I wanted to do this year was shoot my shotgun," he said. "Big game hunting? Sure, I'd go some. But it was those grouse, pheasants and ducks that I was really looking forward to going after."

"Now this endrin thing has to come up. It doesn't look like I'll be able to do any shotgun hunting — at least, not without worrying that I'll poison my family."

As the first gun season arrived last Saturday with the opening of the mountain grouse and prairie grouse seasons in most areas of the state, worry was the watchword.

Hunters driving to and from their favorite prairie grouse spots eyed fields cautiously, wondering if that field had been among the acreages sprayed with the highly-toxic pesticide endrin.

Although endrin hasn't been deemed to be a threat in sage grouse or mountain grouse and no word is in yet on pheasants, the seeds of doubt have been planted in hunters' minds.

That pesticide, spread over an estimated 120,000 acres east of the Continental Divide to kill cutworms, had already nearly caused the cancellation of the sharptail and Hungarian partridge seasons when concentrations of the poison were found in the fat of some birds.

Only a special Montana Fish and Game Commission meeting kept the season open after commissioners provided guidelines that hunters remove all the fat, skin



Mark Henckel

and entrails of the birds before cooking and that not more than one bird be eaten every other day.

While the season may remain open, however, the effects of the endrin scare have definitely not been lost on Montana hunters.

At least one hunter check station run over the weekend reported lower returns on sharptails and a booming business on mountain grouse.

The rationale for the figures was that hunters were turning to the mountains rather than tempt themselves with a flushed sharptail that they're not sure they really want to shoot in the first place.

The final test of hunting attitude toward the two species will come this Saturday when the grouse and partridge season opens in far eastern and southeastern counties.

That area got a particularly heavy dose of endrin, including 22,056 acres known to be sprayed in Custer County,

10,903 in Fallon County, 9,448 in Powder River County and 7,776 in Dawson County.

Hunters there particularly have something to be worried about when talking about upland birds and endrin.

But the sharptail and Hungarian partridge situation will probably be considered tame compared to the furor expected over the effects of Montana endrin on waterfowl.

Endrin levels in ducks and geese have been so high and so frequent that it's possible the entire hunting season will be cancelled in Montana's Central and Pacific Fly ways.

And the closures might not stop here. As the endrin-laden ducks and geese head southward on their fall migration routes, they will carry the poison with them.

The Canadian Wildlife Service and state fish and game departments from throughout the U.S. have been keeping tabs on the latest endrin findings to determine if they, too, should cancel their seasons.

Certainly the Central and Pacific Flyway states are concerned, but calls have also come in from the other flyways seeking the most recent news on the endrin threat.

If other hunting cancellations follow, the question being asked quietly and not without fear and trepidation is if and where the ax will fall when the lawsuits start rolling in.

A wealthy hunter who shells out big bucks to lease a piece of marsh only to have his duck season ended before it begins.

An outfitter who makes his living by taking clients waterfowl hunting who suddenly finds himself without a year's income.

Or, perish the thought, a human death by poisoning somewhere further south that somehow can be traced back to Montana endrin.

Certainly, Montana and its hunters aren't the only ones worrying in the endrin picture.

The pesticide was approved for use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency here and in other states as well and has been in use on private lands for years even though the federal government banned its use on federal lands long ago.

But just because it has a stamp of approval doesn't make the endrin situation any less appalling.

"I've felt every feeling and emotion there is from anger to sadness to dismay," said Tom Mussehl, wildlife planner at the Wildlife Research Laboratory in Bozeman as he prepared fat and tissue samples last week on the latest sampling of waterfowl to determine its endrin levels.

"Yet the sad thing is that some of us can say we're not surprised because these chemicals had their warnings and we knew what would happen."

"I feel real sorry for the endrin user, I feel sorry for the hunter and naturally, the bird resource, the wildlife itself. We used endrin because the EPA approved it and it was the cheapest."

"And now we've got an international screw-up here, don't we?"



Gazette photo by Larry Meyer

## **A grand Montana canyon**

The crags and crevasses of the the Bighorn Canyon are reflected on its

own stony walls. At sundown the canyon, nestled on the back side of

the Pryor Mountains, is inhabited only by shadows.



# It's a very strange winter for cold-w

By MARK HENCKEL  
Of The Gazette Staff

It's a different kind of winter.

In most years, a fisherman could take the drive up to Cooney Reservoir, punch a hole or two through the ice and catch his limit of 10 rainbow trout in an hour or two.

He might inch his way out on the shoreline ice of the Yellowstone River and try his luck for whitefish.

Or he could haul an icehouse onto Fort Peck Reservoir and peer down a hole in hopes of spearing a northern pike.

None of that holds true this year.

With spring-like temperatures replacing the sub-freezing cold of most years, the dedicated winter angler has had to change both his approach and his destination to catch fish.

Instead of two feet of ice on Cooney Reservoir, there's just a half-inch shell that makes it impossible to either fish open water or get safely out on it to drill a hole.

It has frustrated some fishermen to the point that they were spotted picking up rocks on the dam and heaving them onto the ice, hoping to crack a hole big enough to fish through.

On rivers like the Yellowstone and Madison, fishermen haven't had to test their fortitude on the sometimes fragile shore ice. They've been able to sit on the bank in shirtsleeve weather to try for trout and whitefish.

"On the Yellowstone, some people did pretty well last week," said Clint Bishop, regional fisheries manager for the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks at Billings.

"They were fishing for whitefish and caught a nice mess and then they started catching trout."

Ron Marcoux, regional fisheries manager for the department at Bozeman, echoed that view for the big rivers in his area.

"With the unusual weather conditions, they've been out and doing well on the big rivers," he said.

"There's some floating going on but mainly they're wading. People are using bullheads — the big fish are feeding on them at this time of year — and fly fishermen are using heavy

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ishing. People have the opportunity to get back in to areas where they normally can't and do some ice fishing. But we still caution people to watch where they're going."

Dedicated icemen, of course, have the option of heading north.

While Fort Peck Reservoir's popular northern spearing areas near the dam are still ice-free, there is some ice fishing to be had on Nelson Reservoir, near Saco.

While taking an elk would have been a nice bonus, it's definitely not the harvest which decides the success of a hunt. If that was what it took to determine whether a trip had been a good one or not, then elk hunters would certainly be among the unhappiest of souls.

Instead, I look to the hunt itself and the companions who shared it for my measure of happiness.

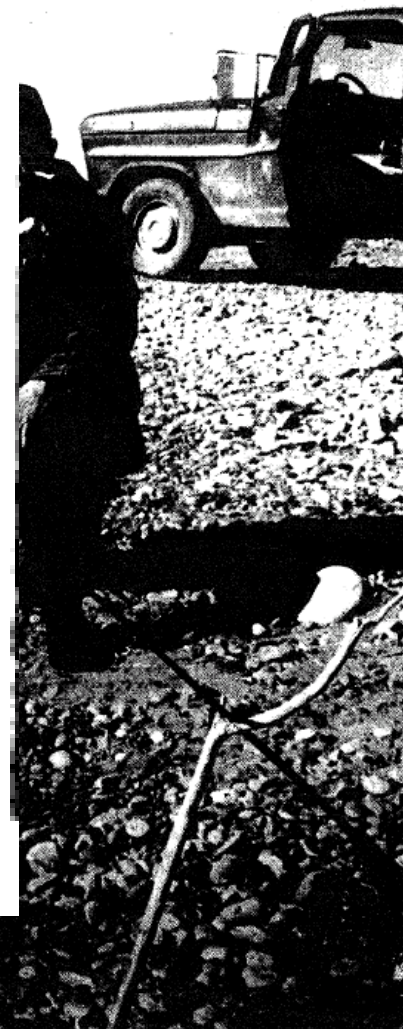
Those sights and sounds, hits, misses, stalks, walks and trailside talks — in short, the memories.

With them, the hunts of my lifetime will never end, my partners will always be with me and the hunting seasons I so much enjoy can last all year long.

and have a ball. I don't think there'd be any problem with walking around — there's no snow on it so you can see the cracks and get an idea of the depth of the ice."

But if there are some weak spots, the ice-lovers of the North can at least rejoice that they have something solid covering their lakes to fish through.

In sunny southern Montana, it's been a different kind of winter.



Gazette photos by Mark Henckel

Anglers like George Frank can sit back and soak up the sun

## Wolves nearly extinct

It's a good thing that the state of our wildlife isn't up to people like John Barton, who thinks that his "overpriced" beef has more of a right to survive than an endangered species, such as the wolf. At the beginning of ranching in this country, the real cattleman had to fear the possibility that their cattle weren't the only things that had a right to survive in Montana.

The Fish and Game aren't trying to run wolves off anyone. They are just trying to preserve a near extinct species under careful supervision and in small numbers. So

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## Save the wolves

I am writing this letter in response to John Barton's Dec. 19 letter.

At best these are uncertain times, and no one knows this better than the stockgrowers of Montana. There is no point in listing the problems they face. We have heard them before and to some extent, most of us face them as well. However to support the extermination of the wolves is not the answer to anything. In fact, the amount of dam-

# Park officials hope to lure Canadian wolves to Glacier

By JAMES DeWOLF  
Gazette State Bureau

HELENA — The latch string is out for wolves who want to move from Canada to Glacier Park.

Park biologist Cliff Martinka said Wednesday that Glacier hopes to begin selective fire management later this year that may eventually entice a pack of wolves to cross into the northwest corner of the Park.

And if that doesn't work fairly quickly, the biologist said the agency may decide "sometime in the 1980s" to transplant a wolf pack into Glacier.

"We'd like to have wolves," Martinka said. "Wolves, mountain caribou and bison are the only animals missing from the natural wildlife population in the park."

Wolf packs have been reported north of

Glacier near Pincher Creek, Alberta, and Martinka said the hope is that allowing small natural fires to burn will create good habitat for moose and beaver which are key parts of the wolf diet.

"The question is why don't we have wolves here now," Martinka said. "We have a wolf recovery plan that calls for natural reintroduction over a period of time. But if nature doesn't get the job done, then we may have to help her."

In 14 years at the park, Martinka has seen signs of wolves passing through the area. Two are thought to be in the North Fork country now, but Martinka said it is going to take more wolves than that to give the park what can be considered a viable population.

If wolves are imported from somewhere else there may be problems with keeping them in the park.

Martinka said he doesn't expect conflicts

with hikers and other area users since wolves coexist with man in other parts of the U.S. and Canada. But if the wolves roam beyond the boundaries there could be problems with livestock.

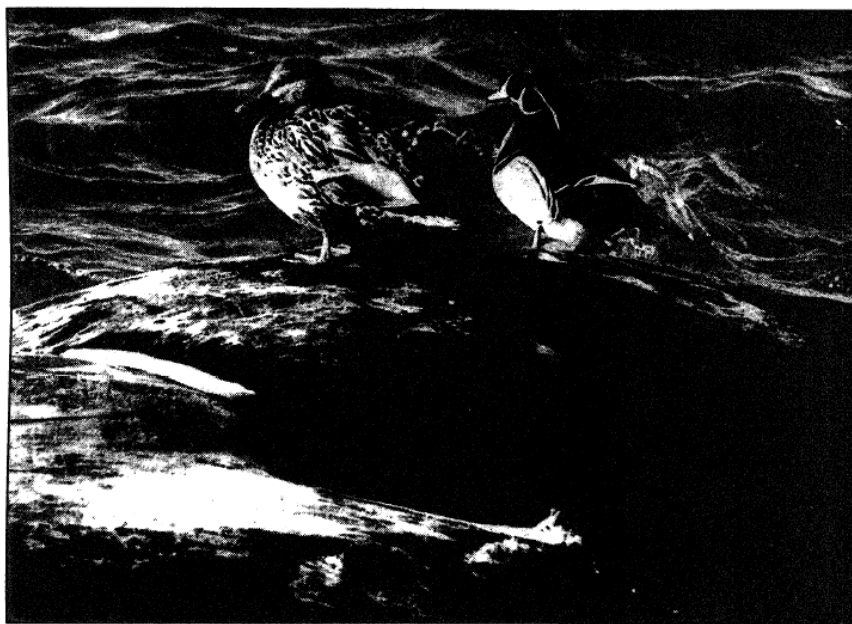
Wolves are an endangered species, and earlier this year eastern Montana ranchers had difficulty capturing a rampaging wolf because of federal hunting restrictions.

Martinka said the northwest corner of Glacier is a remote area with few opportunities for conflict, and he said any program for managing the animals would have to include the power to eliminate problem wolves.

"We have got to think about our neighbors in setting up this thing," Martinka said. "The removal of one problem animal would normally have no effect on the entire population once it is re-established."

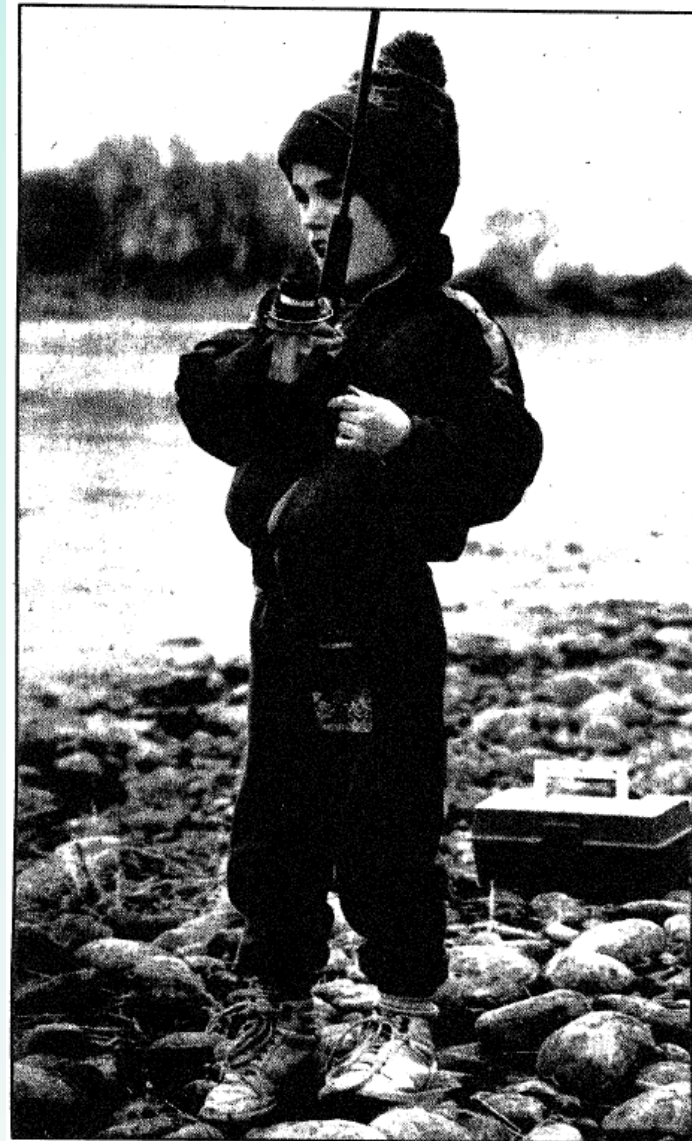


## DRIFTWOOD DUCKS



Associated Press

A male wood duck, right, and a female mallard, bask on a log out of the way of the choppy waves on the Missouri River on a recent afternoon near Great Falls.



Gazette photo by Bob Zellar

## Reel fun

Six-year-old Owen Porter keeps his eye on his line while fishing the Yellowstone River with his father and grandfather at Riverside Park in Laurel Sunday.

# 1991:

## *Of Wolves, Sick Bison, and Multiple Use*



# Wolf advocate predicts lawsuit

## VOICE OF THE REAL

**YELLOWSTONE**  
(AP) — If a federal court approves its work on a plan to reintroduce wolves to the Yellowstone area by mid-1996, the job, according to a

Hank Fischer, the representative for Defenders of Wildlife on the committee appointed by the Department of the Interior to study the Department does not file by its May 15 deadline, I

"I'm just saying the consequence," he said. "If somebody else, I think I know where they think we've got to be, we don't have papers filed and certainly it's the kind of

Several members of the committee have their May 15 date for submission. Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. has enough time for research

But Fischer said such stalling tactics. Any further delay to reintroduce wolves in central Idaho will violate the Species Act, he said.

### Wolf story

My Dad homesteaded in Montana in 1915 northwest of Cartersville on Horse Creek. Our house was about 1½ miles north of the Albright sheep camp. One summer night in 1919, the ground was trembling as I woke up. Dad was up and grabbed the rifle and stepped to the door and fired four shots into the air, it was all the shells he had. The rumbling stopped and then we could hear the herder firing his rifle, but the sheep stampede had stopped when the varmint heard the shots as experience taught coyotes and wolves to take off when they heard gunfire.

Dad walked down to try and get the band calmed down and start them back to the bed-ground. They had run more than a mile. The herd had split and the herder got the other half back about the same time Dad did.

When Dad came in for a late breakfast he hooked up to the wagon and let me come along to kind of keep the lambs that he picked up. Then I saw what a wolf had done, we counted 43 head of sheep that had been ripped open, most of them still alive. Their intestines were dragging for those that could get up. Dad had to run down a couple to kill them. He killed all that were still alive. A couple of lambs had found their mothers and were nursing on the intestines, others were just hunting. We picked up all we could find, but it was in a rush so am sure we never found all. I know we had quite a few lambs in the wagon. Albright always saw to it that I had a bum lamb to raise, so had no trouble watching them and keeping them in the wagon.

When we got down to the bed ground, the

herder had a lot of large corral and hours for their mot lambs were killed a ing without a moth more ewes that ha Albright's total loss

Some came c large sheep ranch Creek, and checked the killing and whi which was toward heard they had kille male pup. She was fun. That also exp were not torn up so killed as the maggot and just make a slo

Now I have wolves. One lady w one and said they h

As I gather f would be introduc ranchers could not an endangered spec ranchers' word for

One other pers only consume abou many is he going to as he has no refrige the elk and buffalo also any dog, child from his car as the man as they have n know the last one I s

# Wolves no threat to game, study says

**MISSOULA (AP)** — The return of wolves to Glacier National Park has posed no threat to its deer, elk and moose populations, a five-year study shows.

Wolf biologists and graduate students from the University of Montana gave preliminary results Friday of a study of kills by the endangered gray wolves in the North Fork of the Flathead River. They reported to a meeting of federal and state wildlife managers.

Contrary to popular belief, wolves do not chase deer and elk off their winter range or drastically reduce the game available to hunters, said Bob Ream, a professor who directs UM's Wolf Ecology Project.

Biologists told of elk grazing in a field alongside wolves that were still feeding on an elk they had killed, and of a moose resting outside a wolf den.

Ream said the North Fork probably can sustain three or four packs of wolves. The pack wintering in Glacier this winter has 19 animals, a record in modern history of the park.

# Park bison on the move

**WEST YELLOWSTONE (AP)** — The largest migration of bison from Yellowstone National Park into Montana this winter has left about 60 of the animals in an area just north of West Yellowstone, state and federal officials confirmed Monday.

Between 60 and 63 bison have crossed the park's western boundary and are in the Duck Creek area north of the gateway community, park spokeswoman Joan Anzelmo said.

She said officials from Montana had not contacted the National Park Service for rangers to help to kill the animals. The state is trying to prevent the bison from reinfecting domestic livestock with the disease brucellosis.

Eleven bison bulls were killed by hunters earlier this winter, but the resulting public reaction and publicity resulted in a suspended hunt. Since early December, the state had adopted an interim policy of not using hunters to kill the animals.

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## Fund For Animals issues boycott threat

By **MICHAEL MILSTEIN**  
Gazette Wyoming Bureau

**CODY, Wyo.** — National animal-rights groups expect to launch a nationwide boycott of Montana products and its multi-million dollar tourism industry if state officials continue to sanction large scale killing of bison outside Yellowstone National Park this winter.

Besides national advertising campaigns featuring pictures of hunters shooting bison at close range, the groups also plan to seize on the extensive media attention that will likely surround bison killing near the park to promote a boycott. In 1988, 569 bison were shot in a spectacle that drew international coverage.

"We haven't called for a boycott just yet," said Wayne Pacelle, national director of The Fund For Animals, which has filed a lawsuit to block the killing. "If there is a bloodbath this winter, that would certainly be an option we would take up."



Cleveland Amory is no doubt an intelligent, honest and concerned man, but Montanans have a penchant for suspecting anyone directing any kind of activity from 2,000 miles away.

# 'Vision' plan a political flop

## Top Yellowstone Park officials admit proposal backfired

By MICHAEL MILSTEIN  
Gazette Wyoming Bureau

CODY, Wyo. — Efforts to devise a "vision" management plan for the Greater Yellowstone area turned into a "rout" in which federal agencies abandoned vital suggestions and ideas "like Iraqi tanks behind fleeing pro-Vision forces," a group of three top Yellowstone National Park officials have written.

By raising the idea of running the region as an ecosystem that transcends administrative boundaries, federal land managers may have only galvanized opposition to their efforts, the officials wrote.

"We know that much of the substance of the Vision could be implemented without even making a big point of it," Yellowstone Superintendent Bob Barbee, Research Chief John Varley, and Editor Paul Schullery wrote. "The fanfare of making the big gesture — of announcing the showcase for the world — backfired."

Those statements about the vision plan, panned by both conservation and commodity groups, are contained in a paper the trio wrote for a national parks conference in New York. A revised vision plan, much briefer and less direct than the first, was released earlier this month and called a "framework."

The vision effort originally started, the three wrote, after Congress complained that

land managers were not protecting the Yellowstone environment well enough. In response, forest and park heads took one of the first voyages "into uncharted waters — those of ecosystem management," to put the integrity of resources first.

But commodity groups feared that the first draft of the vision constituted an expansion of Yellowstone Park and blurred the preservation mission of the National Park Service with the Forest Service's multiple-use mandate. They peppered area residents with newsletters condemning the vision as an effort to curtail such traditional uses as logging, mining and oil drilling.

"The agencies, surprised and even shocked by this attack, backed away from the original draft almost entirely, preserving only a few major points in the final draft," the Yellowstone trio wrote. "Many portions of the Vision's text, full of suggestions and ideas to which no one had objected, were abandoned like Iraqi tanks behind the fleeing pro-Vision forces. It was, in a word, a rout."

In an interview last week, Barbee said, though, that the "final chapter" of the vision plan "has not been written." Although it has faced criticism, he said, its ultimate value will be determined by the way managers of the national forests and parks in the Yellowstone area actually put it into effect.

Barbee said he was disappointed some people interpreted the vision idea "as a gi-

ant land grab for the park." The two land agencies "have our separate missions, but the resources don't stop at administrative lines. We may still have to consider that."

In their paper, Barbee, Varley and Schullery said the vision suffered because of its own vagueness, as well as misdirected but well-organized rhetoric and a lack of support from top government officials. They also said those compiling the vision did not get the general American public — "the owners of the parks and forests of the greater Yellowstone" — involved.

"So we were faced with a powerful regional campaign, superbly engineered by special interest groups and featuring stunningly inflammatory rhetoric against the vision," they wrote. "We failed to foresee the sort of opposition the vision — which we saw as a mild-mannered and obviously sensible, conservative document — could generate. And we failed, in the face of that opposition, to keep hold of as much as possible in the (first version)."

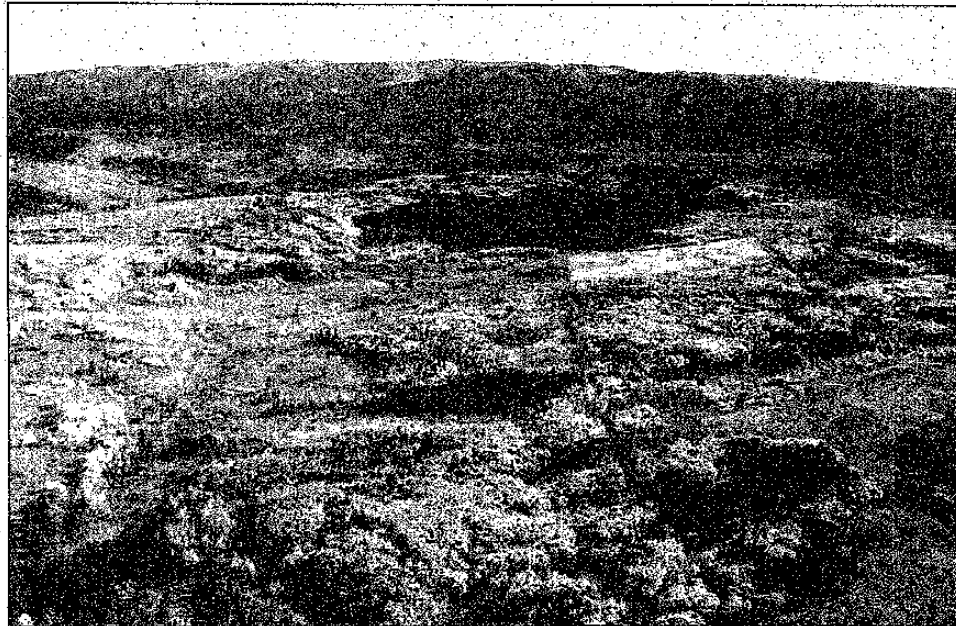
Major conservation groups, from the Sierra Club to the National Wildlife Federation, were conspicuously absent from the debate, Barbee, Varley and Schullery said, worried their support would suggest "the agencies were in cahoots with the environmentalists."

Sierra Club representative Larry Mehlhoff countered that "it was very difficult to rally our troops behind a plan that didn't have any teeth."



2001:

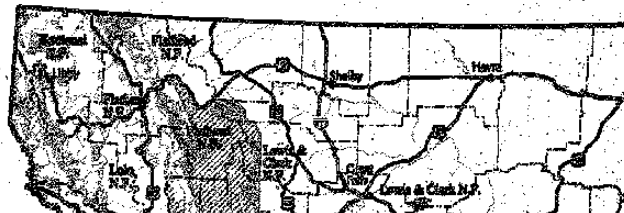
*‘Beware of Lame Duck  
Presidents Bearing Gifts’*



**LARRY MAYER/Gazette staff**

# Celebration or condemnation

## Reaction in Montana spans the spectrum



# Clinton bans logging, new roads on 3rd of forests

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Clinton on Friday declared nearly a third of the country's federal forest land off-limits to most logging. Some Republicans already were urging President-elect Bush to scuttle the plan.

The president's announcement of the massive forest-protection plan capped a string of White House actions in recent months aimed at establishing a legacy for protecting public lands as Clinton completes the final weeks of his presidency.

He has proclaimed a number of new national monuments to further protect federal lands and is expected to designate several more before leaving office Jan. 20. But his forest-protection rules, covering nearly 60 million acres of roadless forest lands in 38 states, have been even more controversial.

"Sometimes progress comes by expanding frontiers. But sometimes, it's measured by preserving frontiers for our children."

Clinton said. "Today, we preserve the final frontiers of America's forests for our children."

But the forest plan, largely intact, from a proposal un-

"Today, we  
preserve  
the final  
frontiers of  
America's  
forests for

# Honor, bravery

We all need to be true warriors today, not in the brute sense of spoiling for a fight, but in bringing honor, bravery, and selflessness to everything we do. That is the character of the true warrior, and that is the link to true hunters and fishers.

# Discovery of wolves speeds delisting

By **JEFF TOLLEFSON**

Gazette Wyoming Bureau

The discovery of a new wolf pack in Idaho has moved the recovery timetable forward by one year, meaning the gray wolf could be removed from the endangered species list as soon as 2003.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced Monday that federal officials and the Nez Perce Tribe have confirmed that the Gold Fork wolf pack successfully raised pups in 2000. That discovery pushed the number of known breeding packs in 2000 to 30, a key recovery criteria set by Fish and Wildlife.

Wolf recovery in the northern Rocky Mountain region is defined as 30 pairs breeding for three consecutive seasons among populations in Western Montana, central Idaho and the Greater Yellowstone area.

With the Gold Fork pack confirmed, the three-year countdown actually began last year.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Nez Perce Tribe radio collared the Gold Fork pack's alpha male and a yearling male early in September, according to Fish and Wildlife. Tribal biologists last week confirmed the pack had at least one other yearling wolf in addition to this year's pups.

Fish and Wildlife says that qualified Gold Fork as an official breeding pair for the year 2000.

If the wolves can maintain or increase the number of packs this and next year, they will have met the recovery goals in 2002, seven years after the first wolves were released into Yellowstone National Park. The rest is up to wildlife agencies in the Montana, Wyoming and Idaho.

Delisting would return gray wolf

management to the states, which are generally responsible for wildlife that isn't federally protected, but Fish and Wildlife says it will not turn over the reins until each state has a satisfactory management plan.

Montana and Idaho are working on wolf management plans, but Wyoming wildlife officials have threatened to throw a wrench in the delisting process.

Members of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission have said they might not support taking over wolf management unless it is funded. They fear the program could further drain the state's wildlife resources, the bulk of which are generated by hunters. All three states have endorsed the creation of a federal wildlife trust to pay for both grizzly and wolf management. To find out more, visit [www.mountain-prairie.fws.gov/wolf](http://www.mountain-prairie.fws.gov/wolf).



# Agencies criticized on bison plan

HELENA (AP) — State officials agreed to the plan in December draft a letter to newly appointed

Billings Gazette

Thursday, September 27, 2001 38

## Lynx protection plan fails to excite public

By JACQUELINE JOHNSON  
Of The Gazette Staff

Ruth Brown, director of the Beartooth Nature Center in Red Lodge, knows firsthand what a starving Canada lynx looks like. She nursed one back to health after someone declawed the wild animal and returned it to the wild near Libby after it was listed as a "threatened" species in March 2000.

"It's a very reclusive animal, and it needs quiet," Brown said.

Because she's concerned with the species' fate, Brown — along with a dozen other wildlife advocates — attended the second of 18 open houses

throughout the region to discuss a plan to implement conservation strategies to protect the lynx. Because human development is encroaching on the remaining habitat for the Canada lynx, something has to be done to preserve the species, participants told Forest Service officials Monday night at the Custer National Forest office in Billings Heights.

Paul Berg, who refers to himself as an old biologist, complained Monday about the low turnout at the open house.

"That's the basic problem to the whole thing," Berg said. "People don't seem to care about this; I call it public lethargy. We've got some real environmental problems that I think are going

to affect our life and we're making little effort to restore things."

Since the lynx was designated a "threatened" species, federal officials have rallied to create a management plan that will protect the lynx's habitat and its primary prey, the snowshoe hare. Because federal lands contain most of the remaining lynx habitat in the United States, the conservation plan would affect 18 national forests and four Bureau of Land Management resource areas in the northern Rockies. That includes nine forests in Montana and four in northern Wyoming. Proposed changes could alter federal decisions on everything from logging to the estab-

lishment of new winter trails and future development of downhill ski areas.

J.W. Westman, a member of the Montana Wilderness Association and Montana Wildlife Federation, said Monday that what's good environmentally for the lynx, is likely good for the grizzly bear and other animals as well.

"The opportunity is here for Montana not to make the same mistake made elsewhere and to lead the nation in wilderness areas," Westman said.

Mark Slacks, forest planner and environmental coordinator for Custer National Forest, led the meeting Monday night. He said he expects the meetings to generate larger crowds next

spring when public comments are sought on the environmental assessment proceeding the decision document due out next summer.

A mailing list of 300 people received letters informing them of the proposal and of public open houses over the next month, Slacks said. Comments will be taken until Oct. 26. Upcoming meetings include an open house Thursday at the courthouse in Cody, Wyo., and an open house on Oct. 10 at the Bozeman Holiday Inn. Comments may also be mailed to: Northern Rockies Lynx Amendment, Jon Haber, Northern Region Headquarters, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, Mont. 59807.

■ Wildlife agencies, conservationists work to protect antelope winter range, 2C

**YELLOWSTONE**  
Wyo. — Seven doe & Vanna Boccadori & Slide Lake south of  
"There they go."  
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acknowledged the dual need to conserve prairie dogs and to control them in some areas of Montana. State law also classifies the burrowing rodent as a "pest" to be controlled.

State officials sought HB 492, and now requires the administrative rules, to establish a legal status for the prairie dog that provides for conservation as well as control. The action is an effort to help prevent the black-tailed prairie dog from being listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.

Last year, in response to a 1998 petition by the National Wildlife Federation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that black-tailed prairie dogs warranted listing as a threatened species because they occupy less

habitat in the United States than black-tailed prairie dogs annually to see if it should be listed.

"The proposed rules establish balanced management authority for both the conservation and control of prairie dogs," said Heidi Youmans, chief of FWP's Small Game Bureau. "The new rules will allow FWP to establish a prairie dog shooting regulation on public lands and to implement a variety of other conservation measures that may eventually include incentives for landowners to maintain prairie dog acreage."

Youmans said there will be no changes in the ability of private landowners to control prairie dogs on their lands.

Montana's prairie dog man-

agement plan is the United States exists in Montana.

The state has approximately 90,000 acres of prairie dogs, of which 28,000 acres are within the Crow, Northern Cheyenne, and Fort Belknap Indian Reservations.

One alternative, the preferred alternative, is the adoption of an annual rule to regulate shooting on public lands and to change the legal status of the species. The second alternative is no action.

The proposed shooting regulation is for a seasonal shooting closure on public lands, excluding state school trust lands administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, during March, April and May of 2002. FWP said

## prairie dogs

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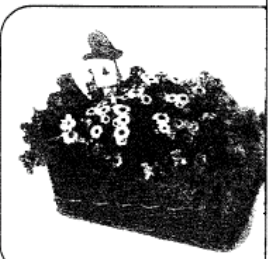
site; by e-mail to fwpwld@state.mt.us; by Fax to 406-444-4952, or by mail to Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Wildlife Division, P.O. Box 200701, Helena, Mt. 59620-0701.

To request print copies of the administrative rule and the environmental analysis, call 406-444-2612.



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**Mark Henckel**  
MONTANA OUTDOORS

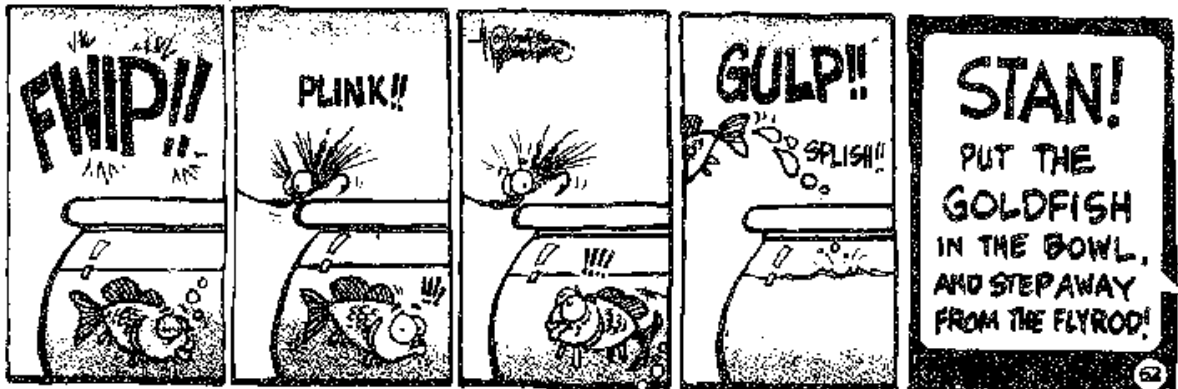
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## TROUT & ABOUT...

by John Potter and Mark Henckel



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3.8.01

## Outdoors just for kids

purchase two of the surplus licenses.

## Take time to look for the small things

Sometimes all it takes are some small things to make for interesting viewing in the outdoors.

For me this week, it was glancing down at my feet as I sat on a streamside rock with my wader boots resting in just a few inches of water on the edge of the Yellowstone River.

I noticed a movement next to my boot and I saw a little minnow dash out from beneath a rock, stop for a microsecond, then zip back. When I looked further, I saw other minnows down there — there were several dozen of them. All were doing the same thing.

They were obviously feeding on underwater bugs or bits of food that were too small for my eyes to see. But the minnows certainly saw them and were active down there amid the rocks that afternoon.

As I looked closer, I could see other minnows that looked a bit different. It was a second species of minnow down there doing the same thing.

So I sat and watched them for a time, trying to figure out what they were feeding on, what challenges their little world posed to them and noticing that the rocks were both home and hiding places from predators that might be nearby.

And I wondered how many other little scenes like this I'd missed over the years as I went looking for bigger fish, bigger game, bigger birds and didn't pause to check out the interesting small things in life that were right at my feet.

— Mark Henckel, Billings Gazette outdoor editor





# The Story of Fish and Wildlife in the *Billings* *Gazette* 1961-2001: An Interpretive Textual Analysis

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